(b) the number, out of them, of those students who are likely to get admission; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to provide more accommodation for students seeking higher education in the Union Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) For the purpose of admission, students have to apply to individual colleges of their choice. As a large number of students apply simultaneously to several Colleges, the precise number of admission-seekers is not available. However, the total number of students who have qualified in the higher secondary examination from Delhi with 40 per cent or more marks and have thus become eligible for admission to various Courses in Colleges in Delhi is 41,226.

(b) The admission capacity of various Colleges in full-time courses is 24,878. In addition, 11,500 students can enrol in the Correspondence Courses and 3020 can register with the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board. All these facilities together will enable 39,398 students to pursue various courses of higher education in Delhi.

(c) As the shortfall in the facilities available is only marginal, the Government have at present no proposal to increase the facilities for higher education in Delhi.

Functioning of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

165. SHRI J. K. JAIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of power break-downs in Delhi/New Delhi as compared to that in the other three big cities—Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to improve the functioning of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and to ensure uninterrupted scpply of powers in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Besides carrying out routine maintenance, expansion of the distribution system is done every year to meet the growing demand of Delhi, as also, ensuring continuous and uninterrupted supply of power to the consumers, as far as possible.

166. [*Transferred to the 2nd August, 1985*]

Capitation Fees in Engineering and Medical Colleges

167. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1984 has come into operation;

(b) what steps the University Grants Commission has taken to prevent charging of capitation fees for admission to medical and engineering colleges in some States;

(c) whether it is a fact that even after coming into operation of the Act. Medical and Engineering colleges in Karnataka are charging huge sums as capitation fee; and

(d) if so, what action the Government of India are taking to implement the provisions of University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1984 in Karnataka and other such States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir. The amendments came into force from October 1, 1984.

(b) The amendment enables the University Grants Commission to specify by regulations, the matters in respect of which fees may be charged, and the scale at which such fees can be charged, by any college. In accordance with the above provisions, the University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to frame detailed regulations.

(c) and (d) It is only after the regulations are finalised and enforced from a specified date, can the collection of fees by various colleges be regulated. The Commission has been advised to finalise these regulations as early as possible.

Creation of Irrigation Potential

168. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what was the irrigation potential in the country at the beginning of the Sixth Plan;

(b) what irrigation potential was added during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) what will be the additional irrigation potential during the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) The irrigation potential of the country at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan was 56.5 M. ha. Additional potential of about 11.5 M. ha. is expected to be added during the Sixth Plan.

(c) The targets for the Seventh Plan are yet to be finalised

Primary Health Centres in States

169. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of fishermen villages in the coastal area of the country where Primary Health Centres have been set up so far;

(b) how many of them are within the range of 5 kms. of the civil hospitals; and

(c) whether Government have any programme to cover all fishermen villages under the Primary Health Scheme during 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) There is no such scheme to establish Primary Health Centres exclusively for fishermen villages. It is proposed to have a Primary Health Centre for a population of 30,000 (20,000 in tribal and hilly areas) in a phased manner in rural areas instead of having a Primary Health Centre for every Community Development Block according to old norms. Establishment of Primary Health Centres comes under the State Sector MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME. The number of new PHCs to be opened and their location is decided by the State Governments/ Union Territories.

Renovation of railway tracks

170. PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total length of the railway track which needs to be renovated;

(b) what is the estimated cost of renovation;